And wearily for me will go the morrow While for thy voice, thy smile, I vainly yearn; Oh, from fond thought some comfort I will borrow To while away the hours till thou return

I will remember that first, sweet revealing, Wherewith thy love o'er my tranced being stole; I, like the Pythoness enraptured, feeling The god divine pervading all my soul.

I will remember each fond aspiration In secret mingled with thy cherished name, Till from thy lips, in wildering modulation, Those words of estacy "I love thee!" came. And I will think of all our blest communing,

And all thy low-breathed words of tenderness; Thy voice to me its inclody attuning Till every tone seemed fraught with a caress. And feel thee near me, while in thought repeating The treasured memories thouslone dost share --Hark! with hushed breath and pulses wildly teating

I hear thy footsteps bounding o'er the stair And I no longer to my heart am telling For thou, whose love makes heaven within our dwelling

Thou art returned, and all is joy once more. From the International Weekly Miscellany.

TO --- By Mas. R. B. K. Oh how I loved thee! how I blessed the hour, When first thy lips, wak'ning my trusting heart, Like some soft southern gale upon a flower, Into a blooming hope, murmured "we ne'er will part."

Never to part! alas! the lingering sound Thro' the sad echoes of pale Memory's cave,
Startles once more the hope my young soul found,
Into bright hues, but, only for the grave..... Must we then part! ah, till this heavy hour, Fraught with the leaden weight of sorrowing years, I could have stemmed grief's ride like some light shows Where shows a rainbow hope to queil all idle fears.

But the dim phantoms of o'ershaded pleasures, Gleaning thro' gathering mists that cloud my heart, Lend but a transient ray, those fragile treasures— And heavier darkness falls to gloom the thought "We part! JUNE 22, 1850.

DEATH. Death is a road our dearest friends have gone; Why, with such leaders, fear to say "Lead on I" Its gate repels, lest it too soon be tried; But turns in balm on the immortal side. Mothers have pass'd it; fathers; children; men, Whose like we look not to behold again; Women, that smiled away their loving breath,— Soft is the travelling on the road of Death. But guilt has pass'd it? Men not fit to die? Oh, hush-for He that made us all, is by. Human were all; all men; all born of mothers; All our own selves, in the worn-out shape of others; Our used, and oh! be sure, not to be ill-used brothers

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW AND INGENIOUS INVENTION .- The Philadelphia Ledger speaks of having seen an invention for turning irregular forms, by a Philadephia mechanic, Mr. Johnathan Russell, last-maker, which accomplishes some thing which has not yet been done by the ingenuity of the down-easters. There are machines in use for turning irregular forms to patern, whose principal and main features consist in the one continued spiral or helex motion, which the friction point and cutting tools make over and against a retating pattern and the rotating rough material; but Mr. Russell has invented a machine for turning spokes and other ir-regular forms, to pattern, which, in our view, is on an entirely new process—the pattern and rough material do not revolve, and yet all parts of the rough material are cut away to the pattern. Another new feature in it is, that it does not require any chaser to support the pattern and rough material. This invention is an improvement over former inventions, and Mr. Russell has applied for a patent for it.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The location of the capital of California is to be decided by the vote of the people; but public opinion, it is said, has deeided in favor of "Eureka," (offered by Gen. Vallejo,) a town on the bay of San Pablo, twenty miles above San Francis co, in the most salubrious portion of California. The naval depot of the U. States on the Pacific is already fixed at that point, where also the commerce of China and the rest of the world will probably hereafter concentrate. California sends greeting to her sisters of the confederacy

and announces that she also is ready with a memento in honor of the "Father of his Country" The Oregon carries to the Atlantic States, on her present trip, the stone ordered by the Legislature to occupy a place in the Washington ployed William L. Smith, Esq., to visit the different locali-ties, and select the nest and most characteristic specimen; and nobly has he performed his duty. From the mountains of the Mariposa he has cut out a block of the gold bearing of the Manpost he has cent on a back of the gold bearing quartz, with the shiring ore sparking through it. This block is in the form of an oblong, eighteen inches in length, by an average of lifteen in breadth, and six mehes thick, by an average of lifteen in breadth, and six mehes thick, weighing 125 pounds. Accompanying it, are five or more very rich quartz specimens of golden ore, and one of cinnabar—all to be presented by the Hon. J. Bidwell, and H. A. Schoolcraft, in behalf of the State. These specimens are to be inserted in the block. The expense to the State will be near three thousand dollars.

ARRIVALS AT MAN PRANCISCO.

From the 15th of April, the date of our last report, to May 20th.

129 220 Foreign, 6733 7087 TONNAGE. American vessels Foreign

The San Francisco Herald, on the authority of General Persifer F. Smith, gives the following version of a gross misrepresentation of a reported "wholesale butchery of In-

rived from a source, the accuracy of which is unquestionable, are as follows: A party of Indians, living in and about the Sonoma district, after committing many merders and other outrages, in November last, fled to Clear Lake, which is a sheet of water forty miles long, and from six to eight miles wide, lying some fifty miles North of Sonoma. Hav-ing been pursued by the troops, they took refuge in one of the numerous islands of the lake.

This they have made their abode ever since, setting the troops at defiance, and maintaining an attitude of hostility towards the whites. Until recently the condition of the roads rendered access to the Lake impossible for an armed force — About ten days since, however, Captain Lyon was ordered to proceed to Clear Lake, and to punish and dislodge the Indians from their stronghold. The latter had fortified their position, and had provided a quantity of provisions sufficient to enable them to sustain a twelve months' siege. They defied the soldiers on their approach, and invited them to come on if they wanted to fight.

The men advanced in boats (which they had transported with great labor access the mountains) and were received.

with great labor across the mountains,) and were received with a shower of arrows. In the combat, many of the sol-diers were seriously wounded, and a number of the Indians killed. The statement that women and children were massa-creed, is wholly unfounded. Some of the squaws were drowncreed, is whonly unfounded. Some of the squaws were drowned in attempting to swim away, and it is said that some of the children were put to death by their own mothers; but the accuracy of this statement cannot be vouched for. Capt. Lyons has proceeded towards the head waters of the Sacraturate. mento, in pursuit of the nuarderers of Capt, Warner. This is the true history of the "horrible slaughter of the Clear

THE TAX ON FOREIGN MINERS-DISTURBANCE THE TAX ON FOREIGN MINERS—DISTURBANCE AT SONORA IN CONSEQUENCE.

The Stockton Times has a letter from Sonora, the first dated May 19, giving an account of a serious disturbance: A number of foreigners, at Sonora, having refused to comply with the requisition of the "Act for the government of foreign miners," a time was fixed upon by the collector of license to summon a posse of American citizens, to prevent them, forcibly, if necessary, from continuing mining operations. The time fixed upon, I believe, was last Monday.—On Sunday there was quite an excitement among the foreigners. Guns and ammunition were purchased by them at

eigners. Guns and ammunition were purchased by them at one of the stores, and they paraded the streets atmed and using threatening language. The sale of fire-arms was pro-hibited by the authorities, and couriers were despatched to the surrounding settlements for reinforcements of Ameri-ans. In the evening, the sheriff, Mr. Work, was accosted by a Mexican, who asked him if he was not an officer, or the officer who latended to enforce the payment of the li-cense. On replying that he was, the Mexican made an attempt to stab him, when a person standing by, named Clark, with a single stroke of a bowie knife, nearly severed his head from his body. Thirty armed American soon arrived from Mormon Guich, and the whole American population were on the alert all night.

At last accounts there were two or three hundred American

At last accounts there were two of three numera Ameri-cans at Sonora, under arms, and others were hourly arriving. On Monday the excitement had somewhat abated. Hun-dreds of the Mexicans and Chileans were packing up and leaving for Stockton. Many of them disclamed having had any intention of resorting to arms, and all were evidentor less frightened at the aspect of affairs. It appears ly more or less frightened at the asject of affairs. If appears that the Mexicans who took part in the disturbance were led on by some hot-headed Frenchmen, lately arrived from France, of the red republican order. They found, however, that the majority of the Spaniards were not disposed to join

ted at 10,000, and the estimate is, I assure you, from what experience I have, not exaggerated. Supposing \$20 per month to be collected from each one of these, we have an income from public lands, placed at the private disposal of a State or Territory, of \$200,000 per month, or nearly \$2,500. 000 per annum from one county alone. It is not to be wondered if Uncle Sam should deem this a little too large a wondered it Uncle Sam should deem this a little too large a bite for our State to indulge in. Again, the Collector, I understand, has a commission of \$3 on each license. This is a monthly income of \$30,000, or an annual income of \$360,000. Uncle Sam might object to the public money being disposed of so very summarily. This simple statement of facts is conclusive proof of the recklessness of our legislators, and is another of the same second may be about the research.

represented. Tennessee had but seven Districts represented, Virginia but four, Texas but one, and Arkansas but one.—The delegates from none of these States could, with propriety undertake to speak for the whole State—that, under the mode of voting proposed, fourteen delegates could carry or defeat any measure which might be brought before the Con-

iress of the Nashville Convention does not, in my opinion, I. The admission of California.

11. Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, and a proposition to Texas. proposition to Texas.

A bill providing for the re-capture of fugitive slaves.
The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Co-

the address, he would conclude that the compromise origina red with the North, and was intended to degrade the South.

be followed and had before a State can be admitted into the Union. The provision is simply, "new States may be admitted by Congress into the Union." Congress has not directed California to form a constitution, or to prohibit slavery in her constitution. The question presented is, Shall the irregularities attending the application of California be made an insuperable objection to her admission into the Union? or shall these irregularities be waived? It is a matter addressed to the discretion of Congress, and cannot be made a constitutional question; and more than one member of the convention, who concurred in opposing the compromise, declared that this part of the argument of the address could not be sustained. Other States have been admitted into the Union without all the usual formalities. Florida, a slave State, and Michigar, a free State, are examples. It is not defined, that there is now in California a population sufficiently large to form a State; and what would the South gain by remanding her to a territorial government? Does any one believe she would form a new constitution and strike out the prohibition of slavery? The number who ensured the superior designation is simply, "new States and particular the mismal dress in Nashville, I expressed the opinion, that the mism dress in Nashville, I expressed the opinion, that the mism dress in Nashville, I expressed the opinion, that the mism dress in Nashville, I expressed the opinion, that the mism dress in Nashville, I expressed the opinion, that the mism dress in Nashville, I expressed the opinion, that the mism dress in Nashville, I expressed the opinion. Mr.

It have one attempted to discuss at length the Compromise. It have not attempted to discuss at length the compromise, in the rental indication of the argument of the arguments to which I do not subscribe, and which I feel assuments to which I do not subscribe, and which I feel assuments to which I do not subscribe the they are entired to sentiments to which I do not subscribe, and which I feel assume

strike out the prohibition of slavery? The number who entertain such an opinion must be very small. Why then contend about a matter, which can bring no substantial benefit.

But there were other reasons why I could not vote for the

trary, I believe that all the country between the Sierra Nevada and the Pacific, adapted to such labor—certainly so long as the mines are worked. But what hope would there be of making the country south of 35 30 a slave State? On the north there would be California, a free State—on the south Mexico, in which slavery is prohibited. If there be any force in the argument of the address, which opposes the proposition made by the Compromise Bill to Texas, then proposition made by the Compromise Bill to Texas, then South California, having free territory both north and south, would necessarily lead to the exclusion of slavery in her own tion inhabiting the country, whose feelings and habits would oppose African slavery. An hundred slaveholders might remove there with two tiousand slaves, and commence digging for gold—along side of them they would probably and two thousand whites also engaged in the same exciting pursuit. The time arrives when a constitution has to be formed— The time arrives when a constitution has to be formed— South Corolina desires to enter the Union as a State—the day of voting comes, and the slaveholder finds himself in a small minority. The white laborer is opposed by prejudice, by education, to the institution of slavery, and there will always be demagogues to excite these prejudices. He votes against slavery. It may be said, that these people would themselves become the owners of slaves, and doubtless some of them would; but the large majority would remain poor.— This all history teaches. It seems to me, therefore, that on of them would; but the large majority would remain poor.—
This all history teaches. It seems to me, therefore, that on this subject we are fighting for shadows—that the only effect of running the Missouri line to the Pacatic, would be to hasten the admission of two non-slaveholding States into the Union instead of one. And further, it is believed that a large majority in both Houses of Congress are in favor of admitting California with her present boundaries. If this be true, is it not better, in admitting her, to settle at the same time other questions of importance and difficulty?

There we will give ye

war had just been concluded, and there were insusands ready for any adventure. Intelligence was received giving the most extravagant accounts of the extent and richness of the gold mines. One account was followed in quick succession by another still more astounding. The public mind was be-wildered, and thousands rushed to the shores of the Pacific. Before the slaveholder had had time to save his crops, or make his arrangements to remove to the land of gold, the question of slavery had been settled—its prohibition was in-evitable. That the opinion entertained by many distinguishtended to the same result, I have no doubt, but apart from this, the circumstances to which I have alluded, had caused a large concourse of whites from every State and clime to flock to the placers—and of these, if we may credit the dec-larations of gentlemen who were members of the California

shares the same fate at the hands of the Nashville address. So far from affording security, we are alarmed by being ad-monished that it is an invasion of the reserved rights of the

IV. The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Co. In the slave trade in the District of Co. In the slave trade in the District of Co. In the slave trade in the District of Co. In the slave trade in the District of Co. In the slave trade in the District of Co. In the slave trade in the District of Co. In the slave trade in the District of Co. In the South Inlient. The South depended upon the union of the South. I was, therefore, for preserving
the union of the South. I was, therefore, for preserving
the union of the South, in order that we might preserve the
whole Union.

This series of resolutions was followed by an address to
the people of the slavehold lines. Against that slaves similar introduced contrary to
the provisions of the act, shall be liberated and freethoroughly convinced, that it was unwise to issue such an
address. It could do no good—it has done harm—it could
not unite the South—it may keep her divide—it could
not lead to a settlement of the difficulties which distract the country—it may prevent such a settlement—it could not seems
to be south any substantial benefit—it may be the cause of
namecessary evil—it assails the Compromise now before the
Senate; and presents to the people of the South an argument
senate any slave of or
senate any slave of or common the six addition in the District of Columbia is elatined and exercised,
the Hilly provides substantial benefit—it may be the cause of
name and the strength of the South any substantial benefit—it may be the cause of
name and presents to the people of the South an argument
senate any slave of or of the same reason, we pressure,
senate any slave of or of the finite to mislead and excite them.

The Billy provides substantial states this matter, but
for the South and save the counties desired in the Billy does not the constant the same reason, we pressure,
who have oppose to discuss this matter, but
for the South and save the counties and the strength of the Constitution and
the united into the interior slave file into the conjugation of these amendments would induce many in
the Union should come to the conjugation of these amendments would induce many in
the Union should come to the conjugation of the same reason.

The BILL provides assistant address to
the Union should come to the conjugation of the same reason.

The start price of conties the trip of the South and the strength of I believed at the time I cast my vote, and am now more thoroughly convinced, that it was unwise to issue such an address. It could do no good—it has done harm—it could not not unite the South—it may keep her divided—it could not lead to a settlement of the difficulties which distract the country—it may prevent such a settlement—it could not secure to the South any substantial benefit—it may be the cause of unnecessary evil—it assails the Compromise now before the Senate; and presents to the people of the South an argument adculated to mislead and excite them. to the South any substantial beneficial way be the clusted in the South any substantial beneficial way be the clusted in the South and substantial benefit with the states and presents to the people of the South an argument valuated to mislead and excite them.

Such an address should be distinguished by the atmost fairness. That should be its object, not triumph. Latitude is allowed the advocate, hence excessive zeal and exaggerated statement are pardoned. But the statesman who is called upon to counsel the people on the subject of liberty, should do so in the spirit of earder any shave out of the district. Suppose the law passed, so and mind, a pauger or convict of an infamous off-negative particle, and in a spirit of defiance, speak of sending and sending a

south, the reast and west, must all be involved in the awful constrophe—that the cause of freedom throughout the world must sell the law—and for such a man I confess I have no sympathy.

I have thus fellow-citizens, briefly commented upon the law for such a first sell that the North suffered still more severely.

address of the Nashville Convention. There were delegates present from nine States, and they represented only 51 elec-toral votes. If the Convention was to be productive of good, to the South?

And suppose the line of 39-30, N. L. were extended to the Pacific, and California north of that line permitted to cone into the Union as a State, what would be the result? Why, that in the course of a few years at furthest, another non-slaveholding State would be knocking at the doors of Congress for admission into the Union. I am not one of those who believe slave labor unsuited to California. On the contrary, I believe that all the country between the Sierra Neward and the Pacific adapted to such labor centrality in the southern people, I believed, were favorable to the Compromise. Maryland, North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia—casting together more than 70 electoral votes—I then believed, and now believe, were willing to accept that measure; while a large portion of the people of the contraction of the proposition of the proposition.

boundaries. But if this be not so, slavery would still, in all probability, be prohibited. There is already a sparse population would lead to dissensions among the slaveholding

resentatives of the people and of the States, acting under the responsibility due to their constituents, were laboriously engaged in devising some plan for giving peace to the country.

The report of the Committee of Thirteen was before the Senate, and every day new amendments being offered, so that no greedy personal cupidity of some of his cabinet; and of the one could say what shape it would finally assume. Was it prodent that the Nashville Convention should take upon itself to tell Congress what it might, and what it might not do? How many constituents did the delegates from Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Georgia have? Look at Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Georgia have? Look at the vote given in Georgia—look at the small meetings which took place in this State, and you may be able to answer the question. I do not mean to disparage the Nashville Convention. On the contrary, I am ready to bear record, that it was composed of men of the most exalted worth and highest order of talents. But I mean to adirm, that it met with litter of the contrary of the Nashville order of talents. But I mean to adirm, that it met with litter order of talents. But I mean to adirm, that it met with litter order of talents. But I mean to adirm, that it met with litter order of talents. But I mean to adirm, that it met with litter order of talents. But I mean to adirm, that it met with litter order of talents. was composed of men of the most exalted worth and highest order of tileats. But I mean to adhrm, that it met with lit-tic favor in several of the States which were represented; and

conference, and was not informed of its character until the ble to the compromise, generally refused to send delegates to the convention, and that delegates who had been appointed in other States, declined attending, because they favored that measure. It is to be regretted that all the slavcholding States were not fully and fairly represented in the conventions; then the result of its deliberations would have gone forth to the world as the solemn declaration of the whole world as the solemn declaration of the wind.

monthly income of \$30,000, or an annual income of \$30,000, or

from the resolutions passed by her Legislature at its last session, that Virginia did not contemplate any measures or resion, that Virginia did not contemplate any measures or resion, that Virginia did not contemplate any measures or resion, that Virginia did not contemplate any measures or resion, that it recommendations from that body, while the country is disputing over the true limits of Texas? No. Let peace be restored to that and everation and the subject of because the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself to the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself to the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself to the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself to the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself to the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself to the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the party fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself above the fends and strikes of the day, and devote itself to the Constitution of the not the South have disdained to enter into such a compact? Would she ever have agreed to enter into a Union, by which the North would be made stronger and more powerful to oppress her? And yet does not a considerable nor. states. It is treated as if ore rous burdens were imposed on the owner of the slave, as if the measure was intended to impure and harass, and not to aid him in the reclamation of bis property. Is this the spirit of compromise? Is the measure was intended by their fathers with the South? Do not kept states and each states, "in season measure justly liable to these objections?" Is this the spirit of compromise? Is the contract made by their fathers with the South? Do not Representatives from the Northera States, "in season and our institutions? Do not describe a mineral state of the contract made by their fathers with the South? Do not Representatives from the Northera States, "in season and our institutions? Do not describe a mineral state of the contract made by their fathers with the South? Do not Representatives from the Northera States, "in season and our institutions? Do not describe a material state of the sta

or. The Legislature of Virginia cannot abolish slavery, yet may prohibit the introduction of slaves from other States, the point of their being liberated. Mississippi prohibited which is the placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South—passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed between the North and the South passions will be placed

If one laying no snowledge is the address, he would conclude that the compromise originated with the North, and was intended to degrade the South Ithis is not stated in words, but the temper of the paper, and the same that the that he is distrusted by many of his fellow-citizens in the South. Never was any man placed in a more selema and responsible situation. But the path or duty is plain, and if he will follow it "all will be well." He has a country to serve. Let him, therefore, in this crisis raise himself above If parties and party ends, and lend the influence of his ad-ninistration only to such measures as will secure justice to If, and thereby save and perpetuate the Union of these

Fellow-citizens, as difficulties and dangers multiply, I feel men increases. The people will not permit madness and folly to rule the day. With these views and a firm rehance that the same kind Providence which has heretofore preserved us in all our trials will continue to youchsafe to us all the blessings of Constitutional Liberty, I am, very respectfully, your obedien; servant, THOS, S. GHOLSON.

MESSAS, STEPHENS AND TOOMBS, AND THEIR VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Stephens, of Georgia, having denied, in beh himself and Mr. Toombs, the charge preferred against them pany tobacco plants, just struggling above the earth. Yesterby Henrico, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, detailing the particulars of the President's ill-

With what propriety could the Convention, assembled for the purpose of expressing southern feelings, condemn a measure winch a majority of the shaveholding States were disposed to accept? Could it be expected that these States would surrender—abandon the measure because of such denunciation? If not, did it not follow that such denunciation? If not, did it not follow that such denunciation? If not, did it not follow that such denunciation? "I therein simply stated what I know to be correct; and ine 3d, Mesers. Steptiens and Toombs paid their addresses to the lamented dend; and this they will not dare to deny." The Washington correspondent of the New York Jour-

ecratious opposition of prognastical politicians. He endured enough to kill a thousand Presidents." The correspondent of the Philadelphia American under ginia, date of the 15th, has, however, the following on this sub-

indisposition, and threatened a vote of censure if he refused to coincide with the policy which they recommended.

Mr. Toombs called upon General Taylor on the morncandidates for the U. S. Senate are Major R. H. Weightman, France, of the red republican order. They found, however, that the majority of the Spaniards were not disposed to join them, and it is supposed that the whole affair will blow over without any very serious consequences. The affair will probable be a severe blow to business, for the present, in Sonora. ont unanimous, and, with this amendment, the Tennesses delegation voted for the address. There was however, a large property for the address without the amendment. It is not remarkable there should have been, because it is well known, that such of the slaveholding States as were favorable to the compression of that day. It may well be dealed whether the interview of the control of the compression of that day. It may well be dealed whether the interview of the control of the compression of that day. It may well be dealed whether the interview of the control of the contro

ADBRESS OF THO. S. GIIOLSON, ESQ. The Pople of the Congressional District compassed of the South gains nothing by nt! If anything were wanting to show how unfairly the Senative Bill has been rearred by the Congressional District compassed of the Congressional District Con amendment, and to give an early declaration of their wil-linguess to sustain the general measure, in the event of the amendments being incorporated in the bill, if they are at all inclined to support the measure now under consideration; in any event, with any modification, or with such a modification as this which is now proposed to be made to the meaeation as this which is now property of the hand to define sure. I hope for an early declaration; for, if no early assur-ance is given of any additional support, I feel bound to say that, unless I can ascertain, beyond doubt, that not a single that, unless I can ascertain, beyond doubt, that not a single vote of its present adherents will be lost to the measure by the adoption of the amendments, I shall feel bound not to press them. Upon other gentlemen rather than myself, then, devolves the responsibility of defeating these amendments, and preventing their incorporation into the bill."

Mr. BERRIEN was prepared to vote upon the first amendment, but asked time to consider the other.

Mr. BUTLER was the only Senator who gave a positive reply to the enquiry. He said:

An appeal has been made, I suppose, to those who have

upon pain of their being liberated. Mississippi prohibited the introduction of slaves for sale and deciared all contracts made in violation of the law, void. Slaves were introduced, contrary to this law, and sold; and thousands lost by the venders. What difference did it make with them whether the slave received his freedom; or the unworthy purchaser retained the price agreed to be paid? In either case, the slave was lost to the owner. No man can ever suffer lost suffered it is enough for me to knew, that the North and salve was lost to the owner. No man can ever suffer lost inquire whether the North and salve was lost to the owner. No man can ever suffer lost inquire whether the North and salve was lost to the owner. No man can ever suffer lost in from this provision of the Compromise bill, unless he knowingly brings it upon himself—unless he be a wanton violator of the law—and for such a man I confess I have no sympathy.

In the House, after various ineffectual efforts to amend the report of the Committee of Elections, declaring it inexperience which must consuct Por one, I cannot stop to inquire whether the North and South, while the genter of the Whole, very properly adopted the report, 92 to 86. The House, however, did not act on it; for, pending the demand for the previous question, an adjournment took place. Details will be found in another column.

deceive the Senate, in exhibiting Cordova's Map of Texas,-

THE GALE,-at Norfolk on Wednesday a severe storm of wind from the North East prevailed during the entire day, causing aporehension for the shipping on the coast. There

On Wednesday night and throughout Thursday, in this city, we had violent gales, but most refreshing showers. Many chimnies were blown down; also, numerous trees on he capitol square and on the side walks and in gardens. In the vicinity of the city, fine crops of corn were prostrated, fruit trees blown down, and large trees, some of them two or three feet in diameter, uprooted or snapped off. We fear the torm has done serious injury to the corn crops, and to the isy the sun was bright and the weather delicious.

The New York Tribune (Whig) says, "Gen. Taylor was The New York Tribune (Oring) says, den. Taylor was certainly helped not one straw by The Republic, either when it ventured to say something, or since it has been content to say nothing. No: the Organ business is a mistake, and never can work well. A President needs no organ, and can the subject on your next County Court day, the 12th of Au never the tribunes with others with others with others with

Letters from John Van Buren and other madeaps were read, be secured to the East by constitutional provision.

Your obedient servant, ROBERT R. COLLIER.

nent of New Mexico are before the people: Henry Connelly and Thomas Voca for Governor: Manuel Alvarez and Ceran St. Vrain for Lieut. Governor, William S. Messeny and Capt. Reynolds of the U. S. A., W. Z. Augney and Joab

In the District composed of Fauguier and Rappahannock, A. J. Marshall, Sa vuel Chilton, W. W. Payne and Robert E. Scott of Fauguier, and James F. Strother of Rapahan-

STATE CONVENTION

Much is said against "the spirit of radicalism" which alleged to be manifested by candidates for the reform con vention. This is more especially directed against those wh advocate the election of Judges by the people. Our or views, formed by reflection and confirmed by a personal amination of the workings of the two modes of selveti judges, have been fully presented to our readers. Our e lumns have been thrown open to both sides on this imp tant subject, and we have deemed it unnecessary to repe our own views. It is a subject upon which the most can members of the Bar are divided. On one side may be s. spirit of concord and traterial terms and may be set that awakened among those who represent the southern Messrs. Jas. Garland, Lyons, Letcher, R. E. Scott, Worthin, ton and Hunter, and on the other, Messrs. Conway Rosins. tates of this contest, and yet hope, that we shall Macfarland, Morson, Stuart, &c. (We refer to names whi have some assurance from gentlemen recognised as opponents of the bill, in the event of the adoption of these strike us at the moment.) There is one name, however, nents of the bill, in the event of the measure their sup-amendments, that they will give to the measure their supamendments, that they will give to the measure their sup-port. I say to them, in all frankness, it is possible that we may lose some of the present supporters of the measures from another section of the confederacy, if these measures shall be adopted. What will be the result with regard to this point I have not ascertained, but that is an obvious pos-tions point I have not ascertained, but that is an obvious pos-seen that he, too, has stepped forward in defence of the great principle that the people in their proper persons she elect their great agents. We ask attention to his his which will be as much admired for its modesty as for it good sense. In reply to a complimentary card, he was

STAFFORD COUNTY, JULY

Gentlemen-I received your communication o inst., informing me that at a meeting of the citizens county, held at the court-house on that day, "I was a iously selected as one of the four persons to be to represent this district in the convention to be held in to represent this requesting my acceptance of the nominal and that I would give my views and opinions in general relation to the extent of reform it would be prudent to ma I am deeply sensible of the honor that has been don-by my fellow citizens of Stafford; and though I have a gr by my fellow effizens of Stanford; and though I have a go distrust of my capacity to perform the ardinous, and respo-sible duties which will devolve upon a member of the Co vention, yet I do not feel myself at liberty to decline, and therefore accept the nomination which has been tendered a the programment like ours, this the right of the In a government like ours, it is the right of the people to on whom they will to serve them; and it is the daty of the on whom the call is made, to obey it.—That right and a exist in all their force in regard to the selection of representations. tives to the Convention. The work which that hose have to perform, is of the most important kind, and in fect for weal or woe, ourselves and our posterity for enations yet to come. It requires for its proper perforces all the talent, and all the experience, and all the of the land. The range of selection, therefore, show as large as possible; the care in making it should be as lant as possible, and when it is made, the individual se should be willing, at any sacrifice, to serve the people i high and honorable calling. Humble as my own set sible, and when it is made, the individual my fitness for this service is, I recognize your fight me to it; and though I would bring to it a small amont talent and experience, I would certainly bring an arde sire to serve you, to the utmost of the ability which Gotle

indeed voting proposed, formers delegans could carry of defeat any assessment which might be brought before the Converse of th per. We know, however, that pride of opinion has its influence on the human mind; and though that consideration may not be sufficient to prevent the candidate from express

2d. I am opposed to double voting, and to any man's co-

3d. I am in favor of blemaial sessions of the Legislatur-

gislation. The want of such a power under the present Constitution has been the cause of much waste of time in

report of the Committee of Elections, declaring it inexpe-if possible, the wasteful expenditure of public money of dient to admit Mr. H. N. Smith as a delegate from New dient to admit Mr. H. N. Smith as a delegate from New 7th. I am in favor of the election by the people of such 7th. I am in favor of the election by the people of such of the officers of Government as can with convenience be so elected. Ours is a government of the people, who are the source of all political power. They are the principals, and masters. Officers are their agents, and servants. Whether the people will exercise a given power in their proper persons, or confer it on an agency, must therefore be a question of convenience. It cannot be a question of power. The agent can have no greater power than the principal, from whom all the powers of the agent are derived. When the principal can exercise a power with convenience, he has no need of an agent, and will exercise it hinaself, upon the principal that "when a man wishes a thing well done, he should do it himself." When a principal cannot exercise a power in proper person with convenience, whether on account of his engagements, or his want of some peculiar information.

his engagements, or his want of some peculiar information or for any other cause, he will constitute an agent to perform it. On this principle it is, that the power of legislation is on trusted by the people to their agent, the Legislature—it power of adjudication to their agents, the judges—the power The recent declaration of Col. Benton, in the U. S. Senate, that he would assist Mr. Fillmore, in depriving Texas of her right to the Rio Grande as her boundary, is a deliberate denial of the act of annexation, now a solemn law, and this directly in the face of the position of the Democracy in the recent war with Mexico—a position sustained by irrefrather than the position of inferior office by the people in their proper persons, and therefore should be the people in their proper persons, and therefore should be the people in their proper persons, and therefore should be the people in their proper persons, and therefore should be the people in their proper persons, and therefore should be the people in their proper persons. mank, he so exercised. As to the election of interprofusors or agents, it is in some cases convenient, and in others in convenient, for the people to exercise the power in their proper persons; and the power should either be retained in the own hands, or exercised by means of a suitable agency, according to circumstances. I have perhaps, silenough to indicate my general views on the subject, and will not attempt to discriminate between those inferior of cers who should be elected by the people, and those win cors who should be elected by the people, and those whose election may safely, and more conveniently, be entrusted to an agency. I give the people full credit for sufficient intelligence and virtue for self-government, and would take no power from them and confer it on an agency, on account of any supposed want of such intelligence and virtue. When left to themselves, they, perhaps, always act rightly. They are sometimes the victims of selfish and designing demagging as: but that evil is to be remedied, not by a surrender of any of their tights and liberties, but by the encouragement and promotion of intelligence and virtue. and promotion of intelligence and virtue.

Having expressed my views as well as I could, on all the

reforms which now occur to me as being very material, I w bring this letter to a close. But before I do so permit me tender to you, gentlemen, my heartfelt thanks for the ver-kind and flattering manner in which your communication ha-heen made. The confidence you express in me, while in makes me more painfully sensible of my own insufficiency will, if I should be elected, stimulate me to increased exertion that your expectations may not be altogether disappointed. I am, very respectfully, your friend

t am, very respectfully, your friend,
R. C. L. MONCURE
To John L. Chinn, George M. Cooke, and P. D. G. Helz man, Esq's, Committee. TO THE PEOPLE OF CHESTERFIELD.

Having been solicited by many voters (both before an since the meeting in this town, which was not represent do much better without one. We fervently hope that the post of Palace Organist is now to be abolished."

MORE FOLLY AND FANATICISM.

MORE FOLLY AND FANATICISM.

Substitute of North Action with Court day, the 12th of Adv.

gust. In order that I may not interfere with others who may wish to speak to you on that day, I propose to ask your attention at 12 o'clock, M., of that day.

On one point I wish at this time, and in this form, to state my opinion. I am in favor of the Governor's election by the

MORE FOLLY AND FANATICISM.

The Free-soliters of Herkimer county, N. Y., held a mass meeting last Saturday. Gen. Dix made a speech of an hour and a half, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of admitting California as asked for by that State. He delivered a stirring enlogy on the late President Taylor.

The resolutions hit hard at the Dickinson Dinner, &c.—
Letters from John Van Buren and other madeaps were read, be secured to the East by constitutional prayisjon. Your obedient servant, Petersburg, July 18, 1850.

Petersburg, July 18, 1850.

Died, at his residence, near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 17th deof May, in the 77th year of his see, Col. WM. L. WIS MORTON.
The aunouncement will be received with no ordinary sensations of
sorrow by many, scanerist through the length and broadful of the
land for it will recall to their meniorise the many eminent virtuof one who, by xind acts and by x fong life of uprightness and netidines, land gemed the regard and estoem of all who knew him. Desended from an ancestry with whom any man may well feel it as
house to have been connected, Consel M.'s life strikingly exhibits
that great honeary for which a very numerous councerion have beproverbad. Char ette was his native county, where he spent mesto his life. He was for many years a merchast, and, wa tousivemen, was distinguished for his integrity, industry and systematic
hater. Not a few young near were trained by him, and their other
quant success and usefulness may, in a great measure, we attribute
to the safunary bescons learned in Colonel M 's counting room to
the war of 1st2 and 1st3. Col. Morton was an officer, the califest
perirotism of the country was promptly responsed to by han from a
desire, which no one duched, to serve the matter. A ter material
desire, which no one duched, to serve the matter.

E. Scott of Fauquier, and James F. Strother of Rapahannock, are candidates for the Convention.

The District Convention for the Cabell District, have nominated as their candidates, Henry J. Fisher of Mason, Elisha W. McComas of Cabell, and James H. Ferguson of Logan.

George W. Summers, Esq., announces himself in the last Kanawha Republican as a candidate for a seat in the Convention from the Greenbrier and Kanawha district.

Judge Beverley Tucker was at the celebration of the 4th of July at Barnwell Court House, S. C., but was too unwell to speak, though loudly called for. He, however, gave the following toast:

By Judge B. Tucker, of Virginia.—Zachary Taylon: A Southern President who has used the military power of the United States to sequester the whole of California, and the Whole of New Mexico for the use of the North.

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Elisha W. McComas of Cabell, and James H. Ferguson of Issaer candidates for the Cabell District, have no indicated the incidence, which has desire to device coountry was promptly responded to by hund feerite, which no one devalued, to serve the containt of their calmannos and desire to advance the internets and promptly responded to the time class and promptly responded to the particle free free in the second particle free free internets and promptly responded to the country was promptly responded to the function, which he particle free internets and promptly responded to